

Hip, Hip, Hurrah! This is Tonopah's Time to Shout! Let Her Go! Silver, \$1.00 5-8

THE WEATHER

Fair Tonight and Saturday

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

METAL QUOTATIONS

Silver	\$1.00 5-8
Copper	24 1/2-26
Lead	10 1/2-10 7/8
Quicksilver	\$115 @ \$120

VOL. XVII No. 67

TONOPAH, NEVADA, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1917

PRICE 10 CENTS

Silver Sold in San Francisco Today \$1.06 An Ounce

AMERICAN ARTILLERYMEN ARE TAUGHT USE OF THE BIG GUNS

(By Associated Press.)
AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP, in France, Sept. 12.—American guns are booming in France, booming under the eyes of observation balloons with captains to trace each snaking shrapnel shell, each missile of high explosive destructiveness. Thus far the guns have not been turned against the enemy, but there is every likelihood that the artillery will beat the infantry to the front, for it is planned to complete the intensive training of the gunners under actual battle conditions, under the fire of German guns and with their own weapons directed against occupied German trenches in various positions behind the enemy lines.

While the plans of the American commanders are unknown it would seem logical from a military standpoint that after the martial has com-

pleted several weeks of training at the front in liaison with the French infantry and supporting guns, the greater part of it would be withdrawn for maneuvers with the gradually multiplying American infantry.

The cooperation of artillery and infantry is so close under modern battle tactics that it is essential they should be trained to together almost as one unit. And just as the first contingent of American infantry will devote itself largely through the fall and winter to training other units as they arrive, so the first contingent of artillery will train the batteries, regiments and brigades which will be thrown into France before the spring campaign of 1918 is likely to begin.

There are no longer any French officers or pupils serving at the guns, the crews having been Americanized

throughout. At the observation posts and in the schools of instruction French officers sit now only in an advisory capacity.

Through various reports received from trained observers, attaches and other confidential sources during the last three years, the American artillery officers of the regular army have been enabled to keep in fairly close touch with all the gunners' development in the world war—sufficiently close, in any event, to change many of their older practices within the last 12 months, while at the same time keeping them abreast the more modern theories of the various artillery schools. What the American artillery has now, and never had before, is plenty of shells. It is easily conceived what this means to enthusiastic officers and men, whose batteries are expending within two or three weeks ten times the number of shells formerly allotted to them for an entire year.

Modern artillery training in a maze of technical details, a labyrinth of mathematical problems, a never-ending series of intricate puzzles, in which such elusive and subtle subjects as orientation, triangulation, deflection, drift, elevation, calibration, meteorology, range finding and a dozen other branches of optics and geometry and the general application of the concentrated powers of destruction are involved.

AUSTRIA CANNOT HOLD OUT FOR THE WINTER

(By Associated Press.)
GENEVA, Sept. 14.—The Freie Zeitung of Bern publishes an article from a high Austrian official, who recently travelled through several sections of this country, in which the writer states that Austria-Hungary cannot hold out the coming winter owing to economic relations as both soldiers and civilians will be starved.

He gives several reasons, notably the almost complete destruction of the crops in the southern regions of Hungary by the cold and heavy rain, while 300,000 tons of Rumanian cereals could not be transported owing to lack of rolling stock, which, first of all, is utilized for military purposes. In the meantime, he says, the necessities of life are mounting to extraordinary prices.

24,000 MEN MAY WALK OUT

WAR TRADES COUNCIL OF SAN FRANCISCO MAY STOP SHIPBUILDING

(By Associated Press.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—A threatened strike involving 25 unions affiliated with the Iron trades council affecting 24,000 men, has been put up to the federal government so far as the California metal trades association is concerned. The strike is set for Monday. Considerable government shipbuilding will be affected. The California metal trades association is an organization of employees.

PACKERS ARE BACK TO WORK TODAY

(By Associated Press.)
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 14.—The general strike of packing house employees here was ended late yesterday when the strikers accepted a proposal outlined by Patrick C. Gill, federal mediator, which had been previously agreed to by the packers. The men returned to work today.

The employees were awarded recognition of their union, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butchers Workers of North America, two and one-half cents an hour increase in wages, permission to advocate the principles of union labor as laid down by the American Federation of Labor, reinstatement of strikers, hiring of all employees by a central employment bureau, the right of discharged men to appeal to the superintendent and the right of the employees to send grievance committees to the employers.

DISGRACED OFFICER ESSAYS SUICIDE

COMMANDER OF THE KORNILOFF TROOPS TRIES TO EVADE SHAME

(By Associated Press.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 14.—After being received by Kerensky at the Winter palace and informed of the fate which awaited him, General Korniloff, commander of the Korniloff troops sent against Petrograd, returned to his lodging and shot himself. His wounds were not fatal.

MILK CONTRACTS MADE BY MONTH

FOOD ADMINISTRATOR ENTERS INTO TERMS WITH DAIRYMEN OF COUNTRY

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Representatives of 100,000 organized milk producers accepted the proposal of the food administration to make only month to month contracts with distributors pending a promised reduction in the price of cattle feed. It is hoped that a reduction in the price of milk will follow.

GERMANS BREAK THROUGH LINES

BERLIN REPORTS GAINS ON THE AISNE FRONT WITH CAPTIVES

(By Associated Press.)
BERLIN, Sept. 14.—German "shock" troops penetrated today as far as the second line west of Guignicourt on the Aisne front and inflicted heavy losses. The British were driven from the wood section north of Longmarie, on the Belgian front, with numerous British prisoners taken.

TODAY AND A YEAR AGO

Official readings of the thermometer by the United States observer at Tonopah	1917	1916
5 a. m.	50	64
9 a. m.	66	72
12 noon	66	79
2 p. m.	69	81
Maximum, Sept. 13	70	81
Minimum, Sept. 13	53	55
Relative humidity at 2 p. m. today, 25 per cent.		

MILLION IN U. S. ARMY AND NAVY

REAL STRENGTH OF THE FORCES UNDER ARMS DISCLOSED TO CONGRESS

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Believing that the country does not know the real strength of the American military and naval forces, Chairman Dent of the house military committee has prepared a statement. This shows that on September sixth there were in the regular army, guards and reserve corps, 78,828 officers and 1,741,053 enlisted men. In the navy, 41,867 enlisted men, 41,473 in the naval reserves and 14,600 naval militia in the federal service. Including other branches, the total strength was 1,974,146, all volunteers.

(By Associated Press.)
DOUGLAS, Sept. 14.—Thirty-three men from the Columbus camp of deported men were arrested here today enroute to Bisbee. This brings the total of such arrests to 73.

GERMAN MINISTER TO MEXICO WAS PARTY TO CONSPIRACY

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Another chapter to the story of German intrigue in neutral countries and among neutral diplomats, was revealed by Secretary Lansing in the form of a letter to the imperial chancery from the notorious Von Eckhardt, the German minister at Mexico City, to whom the intercepted Zimmerman note was addressed. It discloses that Folke Cronholm, then Swedish charge in Mexico, was depended upon by the German diplomat to furnish information "from the hostile camp" and to transmit communications to and from the German minister at Mexico City, to whom the intercepted Zimmerman note was addressed.

This letter was written March 8, 1916, was apparently has been in the possession of the American government for a long time. It was made public without comment, shedding light upon the methods of another Swedish diplomatic representative in this hemisphere, at a time when the United States and her allies are awaiting with interest Sweden's explanation to Argentina of the conduct of her minister at Buenos Aires who transmitted the German "sink without leaving a trace" dispatches.

Officials here are watching with interest the situation in Argentina, where reports indicate that the indignation of the people and the government has been aroused to such a pitch that the government may have difficulty in keeping itself from being forced into breaking relations with Germany, regardless of any explanation from Berlin, and of being pressed into a sharp controversy with Stockholm. No representation either to neutrality.

American Armed Ship Torpedoed

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.—The American ship Wilmore was sunk by a submarine September 12th. All the crew were saved. The ship was armed and carried coal, locomotives and crude oil to France.

PETROGRAD REGAINS ITS COMPOSURE

(By Associated Press.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 14.—Although the revolt can be considered formally ended only after the actual surrender of Korniloff, signs are already evident that the capital and the country are recovering composure. The government is restoring the interrupted economic and social life.

M. Soskice, private secretary to Kerensky, declared the situation shows improvement. Korniloff is completely powerless. "He just received an offer of surrender from the Slav companies of Korniloff's troops who say they had been deceived."

Although the fundamental difficulties which inspired Korniloff's venture remain, hopes are expressed that the cabinet now under reconstruction will in the future show more vigor. Petrograd recovered its calm.

GREAT VICTORY FOR ITALIANS

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Italian embassy announces that its troops took from the Austrians the fortified hill of Dol and Gorizia and now occupy the slope and top of Mount San Gabriele. They declare it is the greatest victory the Italians have gained since they entered the war. The capture of all enemy positions about San Gabriel is a matter of hours. The positions were taken at heavy cost by the Italians after severest fighting. The loss of San Gabriel means the loss of all advantage points against Gorizia plain and Frigidi valley, the Italians claim.

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, Sept. 14.—The German attack against French positions on Casement's plateau in the Alsace region were repulsed after hand to hand fighting.

Bonanza is the only paper in Tonopah that publishes baseball news.

BEST PRICE IN 32 YEARS PAID BY BUYERS IN SAN FRANCISCO ON AN ACTUAL SALE TODAY

This is the day that we should celebrate. Silver was reported by New York this morning as quoted at \$1.00 5-8. Everybody has been waiting for dollar silver but, two months ago only a few optimists believed the time would come this year when the white metal would break through the barrier that had been raised by the demonization of 1873 and affirmed by the closing of the mints of India to the coinage of silver in 1893.

After the quotation came in from New York a wire from San Francisco stated that sales of silver had been made there today for \$1.06 an ounce.

The disparity in prices is due to the circumstance that the New York figure represents the bid price while the San Francisco is an actual delivery on the same basis that sales of any particular stock may be several cents above the bid price. The price of \$1.06 for spot silver carries the market to the highest point in 32 years and one has to go back to 1885 to find a better price paid for the white metal.

Last week it was reported that the Tonopah Mining company had disposed of 200,000 ounces at one of the western export centers at the rate of \$1.02 but this could not be verified. Some of the leading New York financial newspapers stated that the sale had been consummated at \$1.00 an ounce but all reports were vague that it is believed that the price was about at the market of the day in question which ruled at 98 1/2%.

For a better understanding of the situation the following averages for the past 37 years are given. The figures do not represent actual sales which during the period may have been higher but they are the prices used by the government survey for the calculation of values for the years between 1880 and 1917. They are:

1880	\$1.15	1894	.83	1907	.66
1881	1.13	1895	.85	1908	.53
1882	1.14	1896	.88	1909	.52
1883	1.11	1897	.89	1910	.54
1884	1.11	1898	.89	1911	.51
1885	1.07	1899	.90	1912	.615
1886	.99	1900	.60	1913	.604
1887	.98	1901	.60	1914	.568
1888	.94	1902	.53	1915	.565*
1889	.94	1903	.54	1916	.6336
1890	1.05	1904	.58	1917	1.06**
1891	.99	1905	.61		
1892	.87	1906	.48		
1893	.78				

*highest; **highest up to date.

According to metal experts the war is directly responsible for the rise, for the reason that all nations at war are withdrawing their gold from circulation, and in its place silver is urgently needed for coinage purposes.

Early in August significance was attached to the renewal of the advance in the price of silver in view of the attempt of the British government to depress the market by prohibiting imports of silver into India.

Director Baker of the U. S. Mint at Washington, was quoted on August 10th as having said that the minting of the silver coins in this country is proceeding at the rate of more than five times the volume of past years.

On account of the abnormal scarcity of the white metal as compared with demand, Director Baker of the U. S. Mint recently ordered a reduction in the fineness of silver for coinage purposes. England and France also were reported to be using nearly twenty times their normal requirements, and the floating supply of the white metal was said to be greatly decreased in all parts of the world.

A Washington dispatch dated August 22 stated: "To increase the capacity of mints for coining subsidiary silver now at the limit, a meeting of the heads of the various mints and superintendents of the government refineries at Denver, New York, and San Francisco has been called by Director Baker at San Francisco, September 12."

An authority on silver pointed out that the raising of a large army by the United States will necessitate the distribution of large quantities of silver coins because of the preference of soldiers for this form of money. Early in the war it was said that the allied soldiers demanded metallic currency, and that the various governments had to make provision accordingly, which provision, it is understood, took the form largely of silver coins.

BUTTE MINERS RESUME WORK NEXT MONDAY

(By Associated Press.)
BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 14.—The Anaconda Copper Mining company, whose mines and smelters have been closed for several weeks because of a strike, announced that operations will be resumed next Monday a settlement of labor difficulties having been effected. The announcement was made following a report from a committee representing the International Union

of Mill and Smelter Workers of Montana that the union had reconsidered its action in refusing to accept the new scale offered by the company in July.

The company's offer has been accepted and more than 1800 men have pledged themselves to return to work. The new scale, which provided for a substantial increase in wages, already had been accepted by the union at Great Falls.

SWORD, ALONE, BRINGS PEACE

RIGA WILL NOT BE GIVEN UP BY THE PEOPLE OF GERMAN

(By Associated Press.)
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 14.—"Only fools believe we shall ever give up Riga," explained Dr. Gustav Stresemann, national liberal member of the reichstag, addressing a Berlin meeting. He attacked the president's reply to the pope, defending militarism as a German necessity on the ground of geographical position. He said the sword alone could bring peace.

ENFORCING EIGHT HOUR LAW IN SHIPBUILDING

(By Associated Press.)
SEATTLE, Sept. 14.—Approximately 1500 shipwrights and laborers went on strike, tying up a number of shipbuilding plants. The strike is called in an effort to enforce the eight hour day in lumber and shingle mills.

COWBOY FINDS \$400,000 GOLD

SUPPOSED TO HAVE SEEN TREASURE BURIED BY MEXICAN PADRES

(By Associated Press.)
PHOENIX, Sept. 14.—The discovery of \$400,000 cached in the hills of Graham county, Arizona, is reported. Joe Walsy, a cowboy, found the money. While hunting stray cattle, he found a tree from which the handle of a shovel protruded. Digging disclosed an iron box containing old Spanish gold coins and vessels. Old residents declare Walsy discovered the hiding place of priests who left about 75 years ago, when that section was part of Mexico. It was always believed they buried the church wealth before fleeing.

SOUTHERN MINERS CANNOT AGREE

OVER 15,000 MINERS IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE ON STRIKE

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Negotiations conducted here between representatives of the striking coal miners and operators in Kentucky and Tennessee looking to a settlement of the controversy have failed and officials of the United Mine Workers of America announced that plans immediately will be laid for continuing the fight. From 12,000 to 17,000 miners in the two states have been idle several weeks in an effort to enforce their demands of an eight hour day, increased wages and recognition of the union.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY PAYS EMPLOYEES BONUS

(By Associated Press.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The Standard Oil company of California announced today that it would pay 10 per cent bonus on all salaries under \$250 per month from July first to the end of this year. The increased cost of living is the reason. This applies to over 12,000 employees.

BUTLER THEATRE

TO-NIGHT JUNE CAPRICE

In "PATSY" A Dainty Tale of Thrills and Adventure

"The Spring Idyl"—a "Country Life Series."

Tomorrow Dorothy Dalton in "Wild Winship's Widow"

"Twin Troubles," Triangle Comedy.

Matinee 1:30, Night 7 and 8:00 Admission 10-15c